

# The Herald of Freedom.

W. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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Here is the Herald of Freedom, published weekly, and distributed by mail. It is the only paper of its kind in Lawrence, Kansas. It is published for the purpose of promoting the cause of freedom, and of opposing the extension of slavery. It is published for the purpose of promoting the cause of freedom, and of opposing the extension of slavery.

To Subscribers.—When the terms for which subscribers are engaged are paid, the paper will be sent by mail, and the subscriber will receive it at his residence. If the subscriber is a non-resident, he will receive it at the post-office. If the subscriber is a non-resident, he will receive it at the post-office.

While the Republican party of this State is still fresh in the minds of the people, it is not amiss to put on record the exposition of its principles, and to show the people the grounds on which it stands. The Republican party of this State is still fresh in the minds of the people, it is not amiss to put on record the exposition of its principles, and to show the people the grounds on which it stands.

Mr. Brantcomb contended that popular sovereignty, or Congressional prohibition, should not be made the criterion by which the honesty or devotion of members of the Republican party should be judged. Mr. Brantcomb contended that popular sovereignty, or Congressional prohibition, should not be made the criterion by which the honesty or devotion of members of the Republican party should be judged.

Mr. Parrott, on the contrary, said "we cannot declare the doctrine of no more Slave States, because that would be incompatible with our previous declaration of popular sovereignty. It would be to offer a rule and then deny its benefits. The new policy thus (by the Nebraska bill), inaugurated, gave the people the right to regulate their own institutions—practically and rightfully to do so, independent of any outside power. This is the doctrine of the resolutions, and I think, on the ground of faith to our principle and policy, we should adopt it."

W. A. Phillips objected to the fourth resolution, because he thought it a dodge. It shrank from the issue. It was tricky and might be construed both ways. He "repudiated the idea that a handful of men in a Territory had a right to cover a part of the national heritage with the curse of slavery." He "questioned the sincerity of this pretended popular sovereignty."

Mr. Thacker said the 4th resolution. "He said the principle of squatter sovereignty was simply a right to make slaves. Gentlemen had spoken here by the hour, and the drift of their speeches was, that a majority had a right in the Territories to make men slaves." The progress in regard to Territorial sovereignty, he contended, was downward to darkness and despotism. "There had been a progress, and the proof of it was that in Kansas to-day we are debating whether we shall enslave the doctrine of majority making slavery. This was the gist of the matter, and the resolution, though using evasive language, meant this or meant nothing." So, according to Thacker, the Convention did endorse the doctrine of the Democratic party, that the people of a Territory have the right to establish slavery if they wish. Yet the very men who were upon this stage as honest and honorable, have been the loudest in misrepresenting and vilifying those who did not pronounce their political abhorrence.

Are Free State men to be branded as traitors because they will not accept a platform which some of its members declare is evasive, tricky and retrogressive?

A Telegram to Lawrence.

The utility of extending the Missouri river telegraph from Leavenworth to this point is unquestionable. The cost of construction is estimated at \$2500. This should be subscribed for in Lawrence, so that our citizens may have a voice in the management of the affairs of the Kansas Telegraph Company. The stock, if taken here, would be exchanged by the President of the Company for stock in the Missouri River Telegraph Company, which is a paying line. Shall we have direct communication with all the news and commercial centers of the country, or not? Shall we give operators in produce who live on the river, advantage over us by their telegraphic facilities in reference to market prices, while our own dealers are waiting the slow motions of the circumlocution postoffice? If Lawrence wishes to centralize trade and business at this point in competition with the border towns, she must not fail to avail herself of every advantage possessed by her competitors.

Jim Lane made a political speech in Leavenworth the night before the late election. Had that speech anything to do with giving the Democratic party a majority in that county? He came to Kansas to aid in organizing and building up the Democratic party in this Territory, and no man has labored more effectively to place it in the ascendant than he, unless, perhaps, it is Thacker, Vaughan or Greeley.

Ohio Republican Convention. The Republicans of Ohio have nominated for Governor, Wm. Dennison, Jr.; for Lieutenant Governor, Robt. C. Kirk; for Auditor, W. Y. Gholson; for Secretary of State, A. P. Stone; for Treasurer, A. P. Stone; for Board of Public Works, John Gregory; School Commissioner, Agnes Smith.

More Persecution. "The President has resolved upon forcing into the market our lands, at that time of the year when money is most scarce, because the people of Kansas refused the odious Lecompton swindle, and rejected the blight of slavery. The effect of this persecution of our people will be disastrous. We fear very many of them will lose their little farms and improvements. They cannot possibly pre-empt before the day of sale, and therefore, because of this Democratic persecution, much suffering must ensue."—Lawrence Republican.

Although the land sales have been postponed for two years, to accommodate the actual settlers, yet the editor of the Republican can see nothing but political persecution in the present sales, and his voice quivers, and his eye molars as he gazes on persecuted Kansas. Her miseries alone move his bowels of compassion, and he is unable to perceive that the same black cloud of desolation overhangs poor, persecuted, Democratic Nebraska! The Nebraskaans have been guilty of no treason—have rejected no Lecompton, and are faithfully Democratic, yet they too, must have their lands forced into the market at the same time with the people of Kansas, and of course fall beneath the same "impending blow." Has the Republican no crocodile tears for Nebraska?

The crops were good in Kansas last year, and the overland immigration has produced a market for the surplus. If the people had accepted the Lecompton Constitution, nature could not have favored them more than it has. The cause of the moneyless state of the people is due to the excessive speculation in towns and town shares, which has swallowed up the money of the country so as to check the opening up of farms—the high rates of interest which many poor men have been compelled to pay for the use of money with which to make their improvements, and the heavy Territorial taxes.

Had there been less town-lot speculation, the price of claims would have been more reasonable. Speculators who intend to gamble in town shares, could, without hesitation, pay from three to five per cent. per month on money to be used for speculative purposes. Persons of small means were induced to believe that these paper cities would enhance the price of lands around them, and hence sold their claims at enormous prices. They grasped for the largest amount the pre-emption law would allow, for they had the idea which the Republican announces, that "our lands are richly worth, on the average, five or six times the Government price." This is the old song of land speculators, and yet they would be glad to sell their lands in Illinois and Iowa at a very great reduction from the prices at which they were held three years ago. Wild lands are not productive—they add no more to the real wealth of the country in the hands of pre-emptors, than in the hands of speculators or of Government. When capital and labor are invested in improvements, and in the cultivation of the soil, then you have wealth-producing activities at work, and the soil by its nearness to market, or its adaptability to remunerative crops, becomes, with labor, a producer of wealth.

"The pre-emptor makes money even at these high rates of interest," By speculating, or by cropping? If by cropping, those who raised crops last year, or who were coming on now, certainly are receiving no persecution at the hands of James Buchanan. While the moneyless adventures who have come into the Territory without means and made claims, may suffer from the Shylocks who demand their sixty per cent.—may have been wheeled into the Territory by lying newspaper correspondents and editors—duped by sharpers after coming here, like the same class amongst the Pike's Peakers have been duped, and are now suffering the results of improvidence and misplaced confidence; but they are not the victims of Presidential persecution.

The Kansas sufferers are the victims of Kansas speculators—their farms, if lost, will be lost from their inability to obtain money at fair rates, or to meet the high rates of interest they have agreed to. The men who must bear a large share of the reproach for the impoverishment of these farmers, are those who preach that the laboring man in Kansas can afford to pay from 30 to 60 per cent. a year for the use of money, in the face of the fact that ten per cent. ruined the early settlers in Wisconsin; and that even now, farmers who have bought on time the Illinois Central Railroad lands, are unable to pay their interest money, are in danger of forfeiting their homes, and even, as the New York Tribune states in a late number, "are so poor that they have no money this spring to buy seeds with," and the managers of the road have had to furnish them seed wheat.

The fictitious value placed upon wild lands, and upon money, has turned the enterprise of the country from its legitimate channel—agriculture—to speculation. The capitalist who can loan out money well secured at 60 per cent., will not invest it where it will not be equally remunerative. The merchant has no scruples in selling goods at one or two hundred per cent. Labor is at a discount, and note-shaving or gambling in lands is the rule.

The fictitious value placed upon land causes a heavy increase of taxes, for the speculative price is taken by the Assessor as the "full cash value" at which he is required by law to assess it. Thus speculation cripples the poor man, or robs him of his home. The cry comes up from all parts of the Territory that "the taxes are excessive." "We can't pay our taxes." Yet, a very large share of the Territorial expenses are paid by the United States Government. The Legislature sits at the expense of the General Government, and the federal judges and other appointees receive their pay from the same source. The mania for office has secured the carving out of counties and establishment of separate county organizations, where it was not necessary, and caused the division of sparsely settled counties into numerous townships, with their horde of

township officers. The multiplication of official leeches is one cause of excessive taxation. James Buchanan is not the cause of this distress, but the very class of men who now raise the cry of "Democratic persecution." The present Republicans of Kansas have, by their past legislation, and lack of legislation, brought on the people this state of civilized cannibalism. Had they legislated less for the benefit of county seats and paper cities, created fewer offices, and passed laws for the protection of the people against swindlers, they would have honored their responsibilities and saved the people of Kansas from the "impending blow." They failed to appropriate the Territory fairly, and hence the legislation of the Territory was, to a great extent, under the control of two or three counties, where speculation had its headquarters.

It is utterly absurd to suppose that Buchanan forgets the rest of the republic, to watch the contortions of writhing, persecuted Kansas, under his "forced land sales." If he has bitter enemies in Kansas whom he would punish, he is not blind to the fact that the same blow would crush his political friends here. The motive assigned to him is not tenable, but is used only for political effect. The enemies of Kansas are the grasping speculators who ask and obtain their three or five per cent. a month, and the editors who wheedle the people into the belief that they can afford to pay such rates of interest, and invite capitalists to bring in their money to loan at enormous rates.

Another Great Lecompton Hoax. We find the following article in last week's Lawrence Republican: A GROSS SWINDLE.—The laws of the last Legislature were all in force the first of June. The Legislature put off the time to that period so as to give the most ample time to have the laws printed and in the hands of the people. Now, how stands the case? Simply here, G. W. Brown has got the laws printed, and is selling them out at the exorbitant price of \$5 per volume. No man—he is a member of the Legislature or a public officer, entitled to the possession—can get a copy of the laws without submitting to the extortion of \$5 for a volume, which cannot actually have cost more than \$1. And this was the scheme of Brown last winter, when he resisted the publishing of the laws in the newspapers of the Territory. It was his plan to fleece the people and the business men of Kansas. Mr. Graham, member of the Legislature from Douglas county, called upon Brown for a copy of the laws. He was told, "I can sell you a copy for \$5, but there are none to be had for the members or other officers." "Well," says Mr. Graham, "haven't you any but those?" "Oh, yes; 200 vols. for Walsh." "Well," says Mr. G., "will you let me have a copy?" "I will," says "Yes." Off goes Mr. Graham to see the Secretary, gets an order on Brown for a book and back he puts. But Brown still refused, and Mr. Graham had to go without his volume, or pay Brown his fabulous price for a copy of the laws. The members of the Legislature are the people compelled to submit to, because a principleless speculator wants to make money out of them.

When the Legislature was in session last winter, application was made to us, by members, to know how early the laws could be printed, with the view of making that the period when those laws should take effect. We stated that if they did not occupy more than four or five hundred pages, they could be completed by the first of June. Instead of making but five hundred pages, they will probably exceed eight hundred pages; hence, greater time will be required for their completion.

The body of the work, notwithstanding the short time allowed for their printing, was completed about the 20th of May. Had the copy for the index been placed in the hands of the printer at once, it is probable the sheets would have been ready for binding by the first of June; but it requires considerable time, after the body of a book is printed, to read every part of it with care and prepare an index which shall serve as a guide to any part of the volume. Up to the present time the copy for the index is not in the hands of the printer, and it is probable several days will yet intervene before it will be ready.

The price fixed for the volume was five dollars, whether in advanced sheets or for the whole when bound up. In most cases a portion of the work has been forwarded at the expense of the publisher, by mail; and in all cases, to collect the few copies of principle and they will purify politics. Where a party is supposed to be, or is in a large majority, a nomination is considered easy to an election, hence the fraud and trickery used to secure a nomination. Where the parties are more evenly balanced, there is more honesty in their action.

The adoption of the ballot-box for the selection of candidates, has been found beneficial in some of the older States. In some counties the candidates for the fall elections are designated at the town elections in the spring. In other cases, each candidate comes out on his own hook and the people are at liberty to endorse or reject him. Either mode is better than the system of packed conventions.

The Election. The returns from the elections begin to come in upon us. Douglas county has given a small Republican majority. Though we used to boast that we had but two Pro-slavery voters in Lawrence, neither of whom voted on Tuesday last, yet the Democrats had upwards of one hundred votes.

Leavenworth county, heretofore Free State by a handsome majority, has gone over to the Democracy. We look for similar intelligence from Douglas, Atchison, Wyandott, Johnson and perhaps Lykins counties. This, with one vote from Bourbon and attached counties, and one each from Franklin and Marshall counties, and the Wyandott Constitutional Convention is in the hands of the Democracy.

We have no comments, at present, but shall wait with deep anxiety the result. In the past, the Free State party was everywhere in the ascendant, and such it would have been until we were admitted a "State in the Union," but political quacks felt the party was getting too strong, so they have adopted the most effective measure in the world to weaken it, and introduced new tests, and a new name, and the result is before the country.

The cry of frauds, set up by the Leavenworth Times, and which will be copied far and near, is political clap-trap, to cover over a disgraceful defeat. The policy of Lane, Thacker, Vaughan & Co., is now fully developed. All who would not adopt their insane policy, have been charged with playing into the hands of that party. The title of political "Dampfools" (borrowed from Doesticks), seems severe, but we leave it with the public to determine whether it is not merited.

If the Wyandott Constitutional Convention shall be controlled by Democrats, the same party will be in the ascendant in our State organization, and a Democratic Representative in Congress, and two Democratic United States Senators will follow. While we shall deplore the result, we are frank to confess that it will be what we expected, and what we labored to preserve the Free State party intact to prevent.

The Indian Superintendent, Mr. Collins, of New Mexico, announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern Overland Mail Route. Agent Stock, who proposes to meet some 1,500 Indians upon the Gila river, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard on the occasion will consist of two Mexicans, armed only with bows and ox-whips.

Paul Morphy has been engaged to edit a chess department in the New York Ledger.

The Convention System. Political tricksters have used the delegation system till it is odious to the people. A Central Committee in full fellowship with some clique, waits till a late hour to issue the call for a County Convention. Take the recent call for the Republican Convention of this county in proof. The Central Committee met the 25th of May and called on the Republicans of the different townships to meet at their respective voting places on the 28th of May, to select delegates to attend the County Convention on the 31st. But five days intervened between the meeting of the Central Committee and that of the County Convention, while the very short space between the meeting of the committee and the town meetings did not give a fair opportunity for the people to be informed of these town meetings or to discuss the merits of candidates. This policy exactly into the hands of a central clique—their friends informed beforehand as to what needs to be done, met in the respective townships and appoint delegates, while the majority of the voters of the township knew nothing of it. These delegates meet and resolve that those of the delegation present shall be entitled to cast the number of votes to which their township is entitled, or to fill vacancies in the delegation, and to nominate candidates. Where two out of six delegates, as was the case of Leavenworth township at the recent convention, are present and cast the votes of the whole township, they can trade more advantageously for themselves and aid in carrying out the programme of the clique.

The delegate system is the lever by which unprincipled politicians and their Short-boy adherents have ruled the conventions and forced the nomination of scamps and scoundrels upon the better men of all parties. Conventions are packed and the dominant party goes through with the form of nominating the candidates who were selected days or weeks before by a secret cabal. Men of no principle, or of little ability, whose election can reflect on their constituents nothing but disgrace, are promoted, while those who could serve the people to better purpose and with more honor, are shovelled on aside. The honest masses who would bolt, are spurred up to the support of these miscreants by the plea that no man has a right to bolt his party nomination—that every one must abide the action of the convention.

It is time that freemen spun party organizations and party nominees that seek with corruption. They are under no obligation to sustain fraud or injustice. Let them set themselves against this packed convention system, and vote for men of principle and they will purify politics. Where a party is supposed to be, or is in a large majority, a nomination is considered easy to an election, hence the fraud and trickery used to secure a nomination. Where the parties are more evenly balanced, there is more honesty in their action.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now very reverentially regarded by the Democracy as the conservators of the Union. They are willing to abide by their decision, "whatever it may be." And, if the Supreme Court were to change in the character of the judges who compose it, or the present judges were to take a different view of the Constitution, so that the court regarded slavery as not sacred by the constitution—wherever it goes, and slaves not on the same footing with other property, would the Democracy count as traitors those who refuse to acquiesce in that decision of the highest tribunal of the land? Would they be as anti-slavery as they are now pro-slavery?

The Kansas Press.

We welcome this new candidate for public favor, which hails from Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, K. T. S. N. Wood, editor and publisher.

It is a rare and readable paper and will not fail to make its mark. We clip from the salutary following, which defines the political standpoint of the editor: "Politically, in Kansas, we shall be Free State; having spent almost five years in the Free State party, we feel like 'fighting the good fight' out; we shall oppose the extension of slavery in every form. We would place the Slavery question where our fathers placed it—a local institution, existing by virtue of local laws, and for the existence of which, as a nation, we are not responsible." In a word, we would 'denationalize slavery,' and place the influence of the General Government on the side of Freedom.

We believe the people of Kansas are abundantly able to regulate their own institutions in their own way; but, that they have no more power to make a slave than to make a king. We believe it is the province of the majority to rule, but that they have no right to pass different laws for the minority than the majority, nor to enslave the minority.

In national politics, our sympathies and influence will be with the party of Freedom, and against the party of Slavery, without regard to name. Our paper will be Conservative in character—opposed to radicalism, and will, in a legal way only, seek to remedy the evils of society.

The Gold Mines. Mr. E. C. Carpenter, formerly captain of the police in this city, returned last Saturday from the gold mines, having seen the elephant in his satisfaction. He worked the mines twenty-seven days, and realized a little less than fifty cents a day. He visited all of the places where the richest diggings, and although he found gold in all of them, at no one of them was there sufficient of the precious metal to pay for extracting it. Many had left the mines, and many others were going in, but the general impression was that the article was rather scarce. Many were hoping that rich leads would yet be found, but it is very certain that, as yet, no rich diggings had been discovered.—Lawrence Ledger.

Douglas' Popular Sovereignty. Buchanan backed down from the position that the people of a Territory have the same sovereignty over slavery in their midst, as a State has over it within its limits, to the dictum of the Supreme Court. The Democratic party have gone with him, and denounce, as a traitor, whoever questions the decision of that Court. Nor is Sen. Douglas an exception in the retrogression.

In a debate in the United States Senate, on the 23rd of February last, on a motion for an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, affecting the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, Senator Douglas made use of the following language, which may be found in the Congressional Globe, Part 2, on page 1256: "I do not put Slavery on a different footing from other property. I recognize it as property under what is understood to be the decision of the Supreme Court. I agree that the owner of slaves has the same right to remove to the Territories and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other species of property, and to hold the same, subject to such local laws as the Territorial Legislature may constitutionally pass; and, if any person shall feel aggrieved by such local legislation, he may appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of such laws. I recognize slave property as being on an equal footing with all other property, and apply the same rules to it. I will not apply one rule to slave property, and another to all other kinds of property."

And again, during the same debate he said (page 1259): "When the Supreme Court shall decide upon the constitutionality of the local laws, I am prepared to abide by the decision, whatever it may be, and have it executed in good faith, as in all other cases." He never recognizes any power in the people of a Territory to pass any laws, except such as they may constitutionally pass, and if the Supreme Court decide the Territorial laws unconstitutional, he will abide by their decision and assist to carry it out. This nullifies his doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," and strips the people of a Territory of sovereignty over slavery. How, then, do the people who are prohibited from abolishing slavery within a Territory, because the constitution places slave property on the same basis as other property, gain the power when they come to form a State to set aside the constitution? If they cannot form a constitution without an Enabling Act, they can have no power to abolish slavery, for Congress cannot authorize a Constitutional Convention to exercise power over slavery which would be unconstitutional in itself or in the people of a Territory. The right to abolish slavery is denied to the people. They cannot confer sovereignty on the convention which will empower them to abolish slavery.

Democracy who have such fervent faith in the right of the people, should tell us how they gain power to abolish slavery at any time before the Territory becomes a State. The principle of placing slaves on the same basis with other property, certainly is an excellent defense for the slaveholder, but it sweeps away, utterly, every vestige of so-called popular sovereignty.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now very reverentially regarded by the Democracy as the conservators of the Union. They are willing to abide by their decision, "whatever it may be." And, if the Supreme Court were to change in the character of the judges who compose it, or the present judges were to take a different view of the Constitution, so that the court regarded slavery as not sacred by the constitution—wherever it goes, and slaves not on the same footing with other property, would the Democracy count as traitors those who refuse to acquiesce in that decision of the highest tribunal of the land? Would they be as anti-slavery as they are now pro-slavery?

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Private vs. Government Enterprise. It is a favorite motto with some statesmen, "the less government, the better." We believe strongly in self-government. Not less do we believe in the policy of private enterprise, associated under general laws, if necessary, to institute and manage improvements which are for the public good. A very marked illustration of this point is found in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune:

Another great municipal revolution has been suddenly inaugurated by the action of the city in voting the removal of the vast line of market sheds, which, for more than a century, has occupied the corner of Market street, and the erection, by private companies, of gigantic market houses, numerous central points throughout the city. When it was proposed to take away the sheds, a cry rose up demanding to know where the butcher and vegetable men were to be accommodated with room, and predicting that the direct confusion would follow their destruction. Men became excited at the bare prospect of being unable to get their dinners, and every form of argument was invoked in favor of retaining the sheds. But no sooner had their removal been ordered by the city, than private enterprises were organized to supply their places. Extensive sites were purchased in the densest neighborhoods, great collections of old and richly furnished houses were demolished, and magnificent market houses have been erected, such as no city in the world can boast. No sooner were they ready for use, than the stalls were eagerly taken at prices which make the enterprise highly remunerative. Great so-called in one case has stimulated the erection of others, until it is now certain that our city will be ten times better accommodated than ever. These market-houses are really magnificent structures, some of them containing 300 stalls, fitted up in the neatest manner with special references to the convenience of the seller and the comfort of the buyer. They are models of order, ventilation and cleanliness. A wedding company might throw their nuptial feast on the roof of the dining hall without receiving a spot on the bridal satin. The close cluster of the atmosphere ever present in your Washington Market, is unknown in any of the new structures. The muddy slimes of your stalls, the dirt and the rats, are things we never see. We remember them from boyhood as the accompaniments of the old sheds, but we neither see, hear nor smell them now. The great change in our market arrangements is an extraordinary illustration of the superiority of individual over municipal ownership. Our wives now do the marketing as cheerfully as they do their own shopping, and we men experience no real change in the market. Prune as New York is to turn up her nose at the doings in this village, it is humbly submitted that a huge speculation for some of your citizens lies latent in this enterprise of public markets.

Highly Important from Europe.—The War Commenced. St. Johns, N. S., April 14th. The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th, and bound for New York, has been intercepted off this port by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The news is of great importance and announces the first important blow in Italy. The Allies and Austrians fought the battle of the latter been defeated. The battle took place at Montebello, at dawn in Austrian Italy. The Austrians were 15,000 strong and made the attack, and after a severe engagement were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 20,000 men, and the loss is estimated at 2,000. A number of Austrians were captured and taken prisoners to Mantua. The battle of Montebello took place on 21st May. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the posts of Gen. Baragay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forster's division after a furious combat, which lasted four hours. The Allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Two thousand prisoners, including a colonel, was taken to Mantua. Austrian accounts of the battle, differ widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated, but it is reported that it numbered 6,000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. A bulletin, issued by the Sardinian Government, announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Baidini, forced their passage across the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight. The King of the dead, and Francis II. has assumed the government of Naples.

[NOTE.—There are two towns of Montebello in Italy, as described by the Gazetteers. The dispatch does not give the position of the one at which this battle took place. One of the Montebellos is a town of Austria, ten miles southwest of Vicenza, 23 miles east-northeast of Alessandria, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1812. It will be seen that the force were occupied by the Austrians. The French army, by previous accounts, this General was posted on the main road from Novi to Genoa.—REUTERS.]

Important. In the First District Court, U. S. Judge Pettit presiding, an important decision was made yesterday.

The Board of County Commissioners, for Leavenworth county, brought suit against S. U. Leavelle, Collector, and his agents, for a bond for six thousand three hundred dollars, with interest for two years, at the rate of thirty per cent. per annum. The petition alleges this amount due on taxes collected for 1856.

Gen. Jacks, Collector, for defendants, demurred to the petition on several grounds: First, the want of jurisdiction, defect in the bond, etc. The Judge decided the petition was defective, that it failed to set forth the facts claimed by the plaintiff. But the most important part of his decision is that no taxes could be legally collected upon the Delaware Trust Lands, until the parties obtained a title to the land from the Government; and that no licenses could be collected during their absence. This is an important question to a large portion of the people of our Territory.

Beach's Hamble. Mr. Beach, formerly of this place, and his son, have established a ranch on Big Crow Creek, 12 miles north of the Arkansas river. It is on the Santa Fe road, about 300 miles from this place. They are engaged putting up Buffalo meat; they have erected houses for this purpose. They super-cure and smoke the meat. They are in the Buffalo region, where they can be seen by the thousands. They intend packing large quantities of the meat, and will ship it to this and the Eastern markets. Mr. Beach showed us a specimen of this meat, yesterday, and it is the best we ever saw. This will soon be a great item of trade from the Plains.—Lawrence Herald.

Another Sickles case. Joseph Charles, of St. Louis, who was shot June 3d, by Louis Thornton, died the next morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Silver Lake and Colman arrived Tuesday, with freight for this point.

Pursuant to the published call, the citizens of Douglas county met in the court house at Lawrence, and organized by the election of R. D. Ladd as president and Lyman Allen as secretary.

Article 1. This association shall be known as the Douglas County Agricultural Society.

Article 2. The object of the association shall be the development of our agricultural resources, domestic manufactures, and the general improvement of our homes.

Article 3. The officers of the society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Directors from each township—all of whom shall be chosen by the society, at their annual meetings on the first Saturday of January. Said officers shall hold their office for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall constitute the Board of Directors for the Society, and shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their body during the year. It shall be their duty to superintend the general interests of the society; to take efficient measures for getting up an annual exhibition or fair, by offering such premiums as the means at their disposal will justify; to make all the rules for regulations that may be necessary for conducting such exhibitions or fairs; and to note and report, annually, any superiority in domestic animals, crops and modes of culture, that they may deem of importance to the society.

Article 4. Said members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may meet and adjourn from time to time.

Article 5. The President shall exercise the functions common to that officer, both at the meetings of the board and of the society; and shall have power to call special meetings of the board whenever he may deem it necessary.

Article 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys from the Secretary, and pay the same over upon the order of the President, counter-signed by the Secretary. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a bond, with at least two good sureties, approved by the board, for the faithful performance of all the duties of his office.

Article 7. The Secretary shall exercise all the functions and perform all the duties commonly assigned to that office. He shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Directors, and shall make and present a report of the annual meeting of the society.

Article 8. The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be on the first Saturday of March and September.

Article 9. Any resident of this county may become a member of this society by signing the constitution and paying one dollar as a matriculating fee, and annually thereafter, on or before the first Saturday in January, an annual dues of one dollar.

Article 10. Any person may become a life member of this society, by signing this constitution and paying the sum of ten dollars.

Article 11. Every member of the society shall be entitled to discuss the merits of the officers thereof, and upon the determination of all questions that may arise in the deliberations of the society.

Article 12. The Board of Directors may, at their discretion, require any person attending the annual meeting, to pay, in advance, a sum not exceeding twenty per cent. of such premium.

Article 13. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the society, by the concurrence of a majority of the members present, provided said alteration or amendment shall have been advertised in any paper of general circulation in the county, for three successive weeks prior to such meeting.

SCHEDULE. The members of said society shall, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1859, elect the officers provided for in the constitution, and shall thereupon meet at the place designated in the preceding article; and they shall hold their office until the first Saturday in January, A. D. 1860, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

On motion, it was Resolved, That when this society adjourns, the adjournment be to the 18th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and that in the interim, the following persons be authorized to circulate the constitution for signatures and to receive adjourned meetings on the 18th inst. For Lawrence Township, E. D. Ladd; for Clinton Township, Joseph Gardner; for Pimlico Township, J. T. Starr; for Endora Township, Levi Woodward; for Willow Springs Township, J. W. Schuler; for Marion Township, J. W. Evans.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in all the papers in the county which will publish the same gratis. On motion, adjourn.

Woman's Rights Petition. The Monks Women's Rights Society have adopted the following form of petition:

PETITION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF KANSAS. Greeting.—We, the undersigned citizens of Kansas Territory, do respectfully represent to your honorable body that, whereas, the women of the State have been virtually excluded from all common interest, in the protection of life, liberty, property, and intelligent culture; and whereas, by inherent laws and the "universal consent of mankind," their insalienable relations to humanity, do involve them in great and in complicated the responsibilities, and whereas, in virtue of these common interests and responsibilities, they have pressing need of all the legal and constitutional guarantees enjoyed by any class of citizens; and whereas, the possession of equal political rights—Therefore we, the undersigned, being of full age, do respectfully petition and protest against any Constitutional alterations based on differences of sex. To this and your petitioners will ever pray.

Friends of progress throughout the Territory are requested to co-operate in the circulation of petitions, and to forward them, with signatures, by the 25th of June, to Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Quindaro.

The American Convention. This convention, which met on the 30th of May, put in nomination for the Constitutional Convention, H. J. Ray, of Morris Co., and S. N. Wood, of Chase Co., for the district composed of Morris, Chase, Breckenridge and Osage counties. We expect to hear of the election of these men and see Free State men.